

its favor that the South could ask which the North would refuse, provided only the seceding States would re-enter the Union. Mr. Secretary Seward himself proposed that the Personal Safety laws passed by the several States to counteract the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, should be repealed as "contrary to the Constitution." Gen. Fremont has already been cashiered for proclaiming the emancipation of slaves belonging to the "disaffected in the Western States. Away, then, with the pretense on the part of the North to dignify its cause with the name of "freedom to the slave!"

—Such are the arguments in favor of the Rebellion put forth in Europe.

—Whoever Gen. McClellan's shortcomings may be, he has one virtue at least, which he shares in common with all really great men. He is self-reliant and strong-willed. Tempted, as he often was, to move prematurely, he has always held his determination, and resisted the importunities of friends, the clamors of the press, the suggestions of his staff, and the entreaties of his friends, to move prematurely, and has waited until he felt that the time had come for action.

—So says *The World*, and we doubt not truly. We trust no General in our army ever did or would fight a battle when his judgment testified that a battle should not be fought. Whatever faults Gen. McClellan may have, we are sure he could not be guilty of so black a crime.

But how is it with *The World*? Eight months ago, that journal asserted, in terms equally positive and peremptory with the above, that Gen. Scott had nobly disregarded all newspaper and demagogic clamor, and eternally refused to advance into Virginia until the proper time, in his own deliberate judgment, had fully come. But, so soon as defeat had been incurred at Bull Run, that same *World* turned a short corner and roundly protested that Gen. Scott had advanced and fought against his own judgment, pushed on by newspaper clamor, but especially by *THE TRIBUNE*. And now, should a reverse be encountered, we shall doubtless have the same base and dishonoring calumny over again.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in a very candid article on the approaching election of a United States Senator for Ohio, says:

"Were this election now submitted directly to the people of Ohio without any canvass, there can hardly be a question as to the man of their choice; and members who force their personal interest or preference in this election, by according to the majority, may have the satisfaction of thereby carrying out the wishes of the people, without distinction of party, thus happily combining the proper independence of the Representative with fidelity to the organization which elected him."

From all the information we have been able to gather, we have no doubt that Senator Wade, if before the people of Ohio, as a candidate for Senator, would be re-elected by a larger majority than that received by Gov. Tod last October. We presume *The Gazette* has reference to this able and faithful public servant. May he be re-elected.

The Louisville Journal calls us "a donkey" for saying that the word "fanatical" cannot be properly applied to political and can only be properly applied to religious enthusiasm. We are not surprised at this; but we are surprised that the eminent scholar who conducts *The Boston Courier* should, by copying *The Journal's* folly, give it a quasi indorsement. *Fanatic* comes from *fanaticus*, and *fanaticus* comes from *fanum*, and *fanum* means a church; and *Ainsworth's Dictionary* says that *fanaticus* is an adjective *proprie de sacerdotibus*. To this we believe we have nothing to add.

OBITUARY.

The death of Cornelius Conway Felton, President of Harvard College, is announced. It took place at Chester, Penn., on Wednesday. President Felton was born at West Newbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1807. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1827. For two years after, he taught in a high school at Genesee, N. Y. In 1829 he became Latin tutor at Harvard College, Greek tutor in the following year, and College Professor of Greek in 1832. In 1834 he was appointed Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, which place he held about two years ago, when he was chosen President of the College, succeeding Dr. Walker. In 1833 he published an edition of Homer with English notes and Faxon's illustrations, a work which has gone through several editions; in 1840 he published a translation of Menzies' "German Literature," and a Greek Reader, the latter of which has been frequently reprinted; in 1851 he put forth an edition of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, and in 1847 edition of the *Panegyricus* of Isocrates and the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus; in 1849 he published the "Birds" of Aristophanes. These are but a part of his literary labors, which have been most various, including numerous contributions to *The North American Review*, *Christian Examiner*, *New American Cyclopaedia*, and other works. He has been a valuable contributor to the *Boston Courier* for several years, and conducted in that journal a vigorous attack upon Spiritualism. He has also delivered several courses of lectures on Greek history and literature before the Lowell Institute of Boston. President Felton was long a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education and one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; he had a warm interest in everything relating to popular education, and was an especial friend to the Normal Schools of his State. Personally he was of the most sunny disposition, proverbially kind-hearted, and always tender of the feelings of others. There were few men in Massachusetts whose loss would cause so widespread a gloom as will follow the announcement of this death.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

The Committee of the Legislature to examine the affairs of the Merchants' Bank reported, this afternoon, that they found evidence of unsoundness. After being authorized to swear witnesses, and send for persons and papers, they found the doors of the Bank closed today, and the officers left the city after paying all the depositors in Trenton. The Committee recommend the Bank to be closed and the charter repealed.

The Hon. Amos Kendall lectures on Tuesday night here at "Gen. Jackson and the Present Times."

From California.

Steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama, has arrived. The weather has cleared up, and the afternoon, but the late severe rains have generally interrupted communication with the country, and made most of the streets of Sacramento impassable by small boats.

Explosion at Philadelphia.

A terrible explosion, owing to the use of benzene for propellant, Mr. Wright, the proprietor, was killed, and another man fatally injured. The building was entirely demolished.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1862.

Mr. RAMSEY presented petitions against more savings banks in New York. The Committee reported adversely the bill to allow the negotiation of personal securities at credit more than the legal rate of interest. The report was agreed to, and the bill rejected. The Committee also reported adversely the bill to regulate the fees of Sheriffs.

The report was agreed to, and the bill rejected. Mr. SMITH made a minority report in favor of the incorporation of the State Homeopathic Medical Society.

Mr. FREER dissented from the report. Mr. MURPHY reported complete the Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To authorize attorneys in adjoining States to practice in this State.

By Mr. WOODBURY—To authorize the Brooklyn City and New York Railroad to lay rails of less weight than required by the General Railroad law.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the law relative to obtaining juries in summary proceedings.

Relative to dividends of Life Insurance Companies. To define the duties of the Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters of New York.

The Senate then agreed to holding evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Bills on the general calendar were taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The following were ordered to a third reading concerning the liability of husband and wife, relative to the construction of the Kings County Court-House, to amend the Brooklyn Charter.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent use of stamp labels and trade marks was taken up.

On motion of Mr. TOBEY, amendments were adopted providing that defendants in actions under the act shall be compelled to testify.

The bill was then submitted to the Judiciary Committee.

On the bill to confer additional powers on the Metropolitan Police, relative to the inspection of steam boilers, after opposition by Mr. CONNOLLY, passed.

The bill to provide a tax on dogs, and for the payment of damages inflicted by dogs upon sheep.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved to reduce the tax to 50 cents.

Meas. BELL and WILLARD opposed the amendment, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the County of Kings was excluded from the operation of the act.

Progress was reported on the bill. No other matters of interest were acted on.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The SPEAKER appointed the following Select Committee on the Game Laws: Messrs. Hall, Alky, Phelps, Andrews, and Schofield.

This being general order day, bills on the calendar were taken up in their order in Committee of the Whole.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To improve Central Park, New York.

To authorize the Historical Society to establish and maintain a museum of antiquities and science, and a gallery of art in the State Arsenal Building.

The bill to provide for the public defense was taken up at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HERCULE made an elaborate speech in favor of the bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. ALVORD concluded his remarks, taking ground against the constitutional power of the State to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of insurrection.

He argued that the fortification of the borders was useless to prevent invasion from Canada, unless an unbroken line of defense could be built along the frontier.

The defense of the State must rely on the breasts of the millions of freemen ready to spring forward to repel any invasion.

But he did not believe there ever could be a war with England, and he should ever go to war with England, we should carry it on to the soil of Canada and overrun that country, though every stronghold is besieged with British troops.

He believed the bill was conceived when it was thought there could be no peace except in agreeing to a separation, and when it was deemed necessary to work to stand in a position to protect her own rights.

Now, within a few days, all fear of separation would disappear, and with it all apprehensions of a foreign war.

When peace was restored the time might soon arrive when we should desire to drive every vestige of foreign power from this continent, but there was no fear now of invasion.

The rear of the British Lion had been long in the rear, but it had now grown bolder and bolder until it had become as bold as the voice of a sneaking dog.

He declared that the Treat affair or the permission of British troops to pass through Maine was an evidence of the weakness of the Government.

In the former case we were in the wrong, and we would have been unworthy of respect if we had not remedied the wrong.

In the latter case the permission was evidence of confidence in our own strength to repel any invading force.

He closed with an eloquent allusion to the gallantry of our citizen soldiers, and expressed confidence in their ability to defend our soil.

Mr. STETSON replied in an extended and able argument, maintaining the constitutionality of the bill.

It was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend the bill so as to give the Legislature the sole power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of insurrection.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) reported back from the Military Committee the bill providing for a national foundry and furnace, with an amendment striking out the furnace.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) offered a bill as a substitute for the Confiscation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Mass.), the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.) called attention to the very large increase in the salaries of surgeons in the bill. He said he was willing to increase the number of surgeons, but he would not vote to increase their salaries.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend so as to provide for an additional number of surgeons, to be selected from the medical corps. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) moved to add "or medical corps of volunteers," so that they could be selected from the volunteers.

Meas. NESMITH (Dem., Oregon), RICE (Dem., Minn.), and BROWNING (Rep., Ill.) opposed the amendment as calculated to disorganize the medical corps of the army, and as allowing any one to be selected, even mere politicians and medical quacks.

Mr. HOWARD is making a long speech against Mr. Stark.

Mr. PEARCE (Dem., Md.), from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, reported the amendments to the bill, which were agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army, the question being on Mr. Grimes' amendment.

Medical Inspectors, &c., be selected from the volunteers, as well as the regular army.

Mr. NESMITH (Un., Oregon), said the Committee had considered the bill carefully. They had all sorts of theories and persons with plans before them. One spiritualist came before them and wanted the Government to employ a corps of spiritual rappers to draw the w-gons out of the mud, and also to be employed as surgeons.

After further discussion Mr. Grimes' amendment was adopted.

Mr. HOWARD spoke against the admission of Mr. Stark, on the ground of self-defense of the Senate. Could not the Senate keep out a notorious traitor who, he had reason to believe, only came here as a spy, and to aid in the overthrow of the Government?

Certainly the Senate could keep out such a man. How does the Senate propose to punish its contempt? Not from express power of the Constitution, but from the right of self-preservation.

The Supreme Court had decided that the House of Representatives had a right to punish strangers for contempt. If we could expel a private intruder or a spy, could any credentials in his pocket prevent his exclusion, if he came with the same purpose in his heart?

He contended that Mr. Stark, at the time of his expulsion, was not a traitor, but a man whose conduct was such as to make him a traitor. He referred to the affidavits of Mr. Stark's declarations. He said he believed the people of Oregon were outraged by sending here such a person as Mr. Stark.

If these affidavits were true; if the claimant entertains such views, he was not a fit man for Senator, but he is a heart's traitor. While he is not a traitor, he is a man whose conduct is such as to make him a traitor.

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